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FOR THE EAGLE.

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Capt. Gen. Weyler, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish army in Cuba said: "I have no information from the Government at Madrid upon its views, and I will not, therefore, discuss a subject of such extremely delicate diplomatic importance. I will say, however, that a nation which I always supposed to be friendly to Spain has taken steps through its Congress to recognize as honorable enemies people who burn, steal, and destroy; who hang a peaceful citizen for attempting to pursue his lawful business, and who fight by destroying the property of noncombatants. I cannot understand the sentiments which led the United States Congress to do what it has done. If recognition of belligerency is formally declared American property will lose the legal rights of protection by its soldiers it now enjoys. There are extensive American interests here, and if the United States recognizes the rebels they relieve my Government and myself from responsibility."

PROGRESS OF THE NAVY.
Digest of Interesting Volume Issued by the Department.

The intelligence bureau of the Navy Department has just issued its annual volume of notes on the year's naval progress. The leading feature of this number is a set of preliminary notes on the Japanese war compiled by Lieut. M. M. Wittel and L. Karman, who were present in Chinese waters during the progress of the trouble. A chapter on small arms shows that the European powers have found a caliber as small as .17 entirely feasible for a rifle, and in fact are looking forward to still smaller calibers. The British authorities have been making many experiments to determine the penetration of the bullets into different substances with a view to ascertaining the best protection to afford to troops, and the results are all set out in this chapter. The surprising change in the electric light is now being used on board men-of-war is strikingly exhibited in an article contributed by Lieut. B. A. Fiske, the inventor of the range finder, with many illustrations of all sorts of instruments of precision and measurement and convenience. The holder of the future, that of the tubulous type, is thoroughly discussed and illustrated and its merits compared with the present style of tubulous boilers, and there is the usual list of new vessels under construction by all the naval powers, with descriptions of their novel features.

ALL ITALY IS SHAKEN.
Rome, the Eternal City, the Scene of Uproar and Riot.

Violent scenes were enacted Wednesday at Rome and different points all over Italy. The whole country seems to be in the hands of the aroused populace, indignation at the Government for the overwhelming disaster to the Italian army in Abyssinia. Popular demonstrations of the most violent character have occurred throughout the Italian peninsula. At Milan 30,000 persons took part in the disorders, which amounted to a popular uprising. The police were forced to charge through the streets with fixed bayonets before they succeeded in dispersing the mob. It is known that a large number of persons were injured, more or less severely. The public gatherings were addressed by orators, who made violent speeches against the constitution and against the ministerial policy in Abyssinia and who were greeted with wild acclamations. At Pavia the population turned out en masse to protest against the dispatch of further troops to Africa. The soldiers were forced out of the cars in which they had taken their places preparatory to departure, and the mob then tore up the rails along the track and made the soldiers promise not to leave the town. There were many demonstrations at other points against further operations in Africa.

Spanish Hate Shows.
There were renewed disturbances at Madrid Wednesday and demonstrations of popular anger against the United States Government. The students of the university seem to have been the offenders or the leaders in the demonstration. In spite of the special prohibition directed against them by the Government, the students and other inhabitants indulged in renewed manifestations of their unfriendly sentiments against the United States. They assembled before the Madrid University and there publicly burned an American flag. The police dispersed the meeting after making several arrests. As a result, the cabinet council decided temporarily to close the universities. It is also decided to create a special budget for naval armaments.

To End the Dispute.
It has been learned that the British ambassador in Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the Venezuelan minister, Senor Andrade, have entered into direct negotiations for a settlement of the Yucatan incident, which involved the arrest of a British police official in the territory in dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, the hauling down of the British flag and a subsequent demand for indemnity upon the part of Great Britain.

Big Blaze at Johnstown, Pa.
Fire at Johnstown, Pa., raged for four hours Wednesday, swept away property worth \$115,000 and caused a reign of excitement second alone to that attendant upon the floods of 1889. The flames spread so rapidly that people had barely time to escape with their lives.

Misc Horror in Silesia.
Fire broke out in the Cleophas coal mine at Katowice, Prussian Silesia. The bodies of twenty-two victims of the conflagration have been recovered.

Each Dies of Heart Disease.
Edwin F. Gidley, an attorney of Washington County and once chief of police of Ann Arbor, Mich., died of heart disease. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Frank Smith, of Brighton, was summoned by telegraph and died of heart disease in the depot while waiting for the train.

Half a Million for Charity.
Nearly half a million dollars are disposed of in charitable bequests by the will of Robert Wain Ryer, late president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He establishes a church for \$30,000, and gives a public park to Philadelphia.

TURNED ON HIS JUDGMENT.

Rev. Dr. Brown Causes a Sensation in the San Francisco Trial.
At San Francisco, Rev. C. O. Brown became the accused of his judges during his church trial. In an impassioned address he charged the moderator, Rev. J. K. McLean, with deliberate unfairness. He accused the council of having been prejudiced against him and of having admitted testimony which had no proper place before the court. Paraphrasing the accused pastor applauded his words and hundreds opposed to him stamped their approval of the action taken by the council. In the midst of the hubbub, H. G. Millan, whose name has been disagreeably connected with Dr. Brown with that of Mrs. Stockton, jumped to the platform and in threatening words and actions denounced the pastor. The excited visitor was induced to retire, and when quiet was restored Dr. Brown was ordered to make specific charges. He did so and the council not only declined to investigate them, but adopted a unanimous vote of confidence in the moderator. While the excitement was at its height Mrs. Brown attempted to persuade her husband to cease his attack, but he turned quickly and replied: "I may as well make it now, for I am gone anyway."

VOTE TO RECOGNIZE.

Senate Favors Granting Belligerent Rights to Cuba.
Vice President Stevenson was unable to repress the wild enthusiasm with which the galleries responded when Cuba's cause was being argued before the Senate Friday, and in spite of all rules, and threats to clear the galleries, the spectators applauded in every way when the final vote was taken, showing that only six Senators recorded themselves against the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States. Resolved, That the friendly offices of the United States shall be offered by the President to the Spanish Government, recognition of the Spanish Government, recognition of the independence of Cuba.

BACTERIA IN GRAIN.

German Scientists, However, Find American Product the Purest.
And now bacteria has been found in grain in vast numbers, too, according to a report to the State Department from United States Consul Stephan at Annaberg. The matter was brought to the attention of the Reichstag by an Agrarian member when it presently appeared that the German Government had already been making an inquiry. The Director of Public Health reported that sixteen German and seventeen foreign samples of grain had been examined, and that bacteria was present in the American; then came Moravian, Bohemian and Hungarian barley; the most impure was Turkish rye. In one gramme of German wheat 14,000 to 280,000 bacteria were found; in Russian, 250,000 to 800,000; in a Prussian wheat only 5,000. A sample which showed 850,000 bacteria in Rostock showed fourteen days later in Berlin only 150,000, so rapidly does the germ disappear. Bacteria that would endanger health was not found in a single sample, so that the grain is absolutely harmless.

STORMS IN AUSTRALIA.

Great Suffering and Loss of Property from Climatic Conditions.
The Canadian-Australian steamer Miowara, from Sydney, brings news of great suffering and loss of property in Australia by the extraordinary climatic conditions. There is unprecedented heat on land and excessively high death rate from sunstroke, eighty bodies being buried at Sydney in one day. Terrific storms prevailed along the coast. Crops in a great many localities have been ruined. Herds of stock are starving and dying for want of water, and there is a distressing array of marine casualties reported. The town of Murrumbidgee was almost entirely destroyed by an electric windstorm.

FLOODS SWEEP OUT HUMAN LIFE.

The greatest flood in the history of the Pequabuck Valley, in Connecticut, occurred Sunday morning, spreading ruin and destruction on every hand. The town of Bristol was a heavy sufferer during the storm of a few weeks ago, when six men lost their lives, but the waste of water Sunday eclipsed all previous records. At Brookly a mill owner lost his life, and several accidents are reported from other points. The heavy rain and melting snow on the mountains swelled the basin of the old copper mine dam in Whiggsville, until it burst, tearing away 100 feet wide in the granite masonry and letting a volume of water covering seventy-five acres and forty feet high sweep down the valley, which itself was a roaring deluge. The great body of water tore down the valley with a roar that was heard above the noise of the storm for miles away. The roar of the flood aroused families for miles around and many people whose houses the flood had not reached packed up what effects they could in anticipation of being summarily evicted. The highway bridges on nearly all roads crossing the Pequabuck were swept away. The lower stories of dozens of houses were covered with water all the morning, and much property in the cellars was ruined.

Forty Youths Fall Twenty Feet.

At least forty people, all young men and boys, were injured at the Casino Roller Skating Rink at Fall River, Mass., Friday evening, three probably fatally. The Fall River and New Bedford Polo Clubs were playing a sharply contested game, and more than 2,000 people looked on from the balconies. Without the least warning the guard rail in the east gallery gave way and 150 people were thrown to the skating surface, twenty feet below. Benches became couches for the wounded and the big rink soon took on the appearance of a hospital, to which a large corps of physicians had been summoned. The accident was due to the mass of onlookers pressing as close as possible to the rail to watch a critical play close to the gallery.

British Boer Turned Out.

By a vote of 30 to 1 the New York Yacht Club indicted the ignominy and disgrace of expulsion upon Lord Dunraven and thereby increased the contempt in which he is held by sportsmen. Only two before in its history has the New York Yacht Club found it necessary to inflict a similar ignominy on members. The men whose names are now coupled with that of the British nobleman on the roll of dishonor are Francis H. Weston and Herman Clarke. They are expelled from the club on their conviction by the courts of penal offenses.

Prohibition Voted Down.

The prohibition constitutional amendment was defeated in the lower house of the Iowa Legislature by a vote of 41 to 52. A motion to reconsider was made and laid on the table, and then the resolution was indefinitely postponed. This settles prohibition for five years at least in Iowa. There are ninety-nine members of the House, and all but six were present and voted.

Hudson on the Rampage.

The earliest breaking-up of the Hudson on 123 years was attended in the vicinity of Albany with much damage, narrow escapes and the loss of one life. The lower

part of the city is submerged. A family of five was rescued from beds floating in the rooms. A 9-year-old boy was swept into the river at Lansingburg and drowned. Ice is piled 100 feet high on Baeren Island and a gorge has formed at Stuyvesant. The New York Central, the Delaware and Hudson, and the electric railway tracks on both sides of the river between Albany and Troy were blocked by ice and travel cut off for some time. The water works building at Bath, on the Hudson, was shattered and the superintendent had a narrow escape from death.

MRS. STANFORD WINS.

United States Supreme Court Decides in Her Favor.
The Supreme Court yesterday decided the Stanford case in favor of Mrs. Stanford. The title of the case is the United States vs. Jane L. Stanford, executrix of Leland Stanford, deceased. It involved the individual liability of stockholders in the Central Pacific Railroad for the debt due the United States on the bonds issued in aid of the Central Pacific under the California constitution. Mr. Stanford held 144,387 shares of the Central Pacific stock, and it was claimed that the Government was entitled to collect \$15,237,000 from the Stanford estate. This contention was resisted by Mrs. Stanford on the ground that the California constitution was not self-ruling, and also on the plea that it was the intention of Congress in granting aid to the Central Pacific Company to put it on a footing different from the footing on which other government aided roads were placed. The suit had attracted great attention from its initiation because of the effect the decision will have upon the other Central Pacific stockholders, and also because the fortune of the Stanford University will be determined largely by the decision.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BURNED.

Fire at Minneapolis Causes a Total Loss of \$750,000.
Elevator A 2, owned by the Minneapolis Terminal Elevator Company, at Minneapolis, burned Monday morning. The fire caught in the stair tower in some unknown manner and quickly spread through the building. There were 1,075,000 bushels of wheat in the building, mostly No. 1 northern, worth about \$600,000. The spouts were opened and a great quantity ran out on the ground, so that a salvage of about 10 cents a bushel is probable. The building cost \$250,000, making a total loss in the neighborhood of \$750,000. There is ample insurance.

BOUND FOR LIBERIA.

Party of 311 Negroes Sail from Savannah for the African Republic.
With the cheers of thousands of other negroes ringing in their ears 311 negroes, representing half a dozen Southern States, started from Savannah, Ga., for Liberia, where they will settle on land provided by the Government of that republic. For nearly a mile the wharves were black with negroes, with a fair sprinkling of whites eager to catch the last glimpse of the emigrants. The third cargo of negroes will leave for Liberia in the fall. The present party, like its predecessors, carried large quantities of supplies of all kinds, as well as considerable money.

DEATH IN THE GALE.

Terrible Ravages by Recent Storms in Queensland.
A special dispatch received at London from Brisbane says the gales and floods have caused a great deal of damage in and about the seaport of Townsville, in the northeast part of Queensland. Seventeen vessels in that harbor foundered, and one of them went down with its passengers and crew. Houses on shore were razed to the ground. The loss by the foundering of four passenger steamers is estimated to be \$2,500,000.

Agreed in Eight Hours.

The jury in the case of Capt. Wiberg, First Mate Petersen and Second Mate Johansen, who were on trial in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, charged with violating the neutrality laws between this country and Spain by carrying an armed expedition to Cuba on the Steamer Horsa, returned a verdict of guilty. The verdict was reached after eight hours' deliberation. Counsel for the prisoners gave notice that he would make application for a writ of habeas corpus and the convicted men were taken to prison, where they will remain until brought up for sentence.

War on Wildcat Stock.

The directors of the Denver Mining Stock Exchange have started an active warfare on wildcat stocks. They adopted resolutions advising the public "to be cautious in the purchase of mining stocks unless the mines and their management are listed on some reputable exchange with strict listing rules."

Unusual Cause for a Pension.

A peculiar pension bill was passed by the Senate pensioning Christopher Schmidt, a private citizen of St. Paul, at \$40 per month, because of blindness resulting from a shot striking him while he was chasing a pass before the rifle range at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Two Little Girls Die in the Flames.

Two little girls lost their lives and two men were injured in a fire which partly destroyed the big double tenement at 155 Prospect street, Brooklyn.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 41c; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 11c; potatoes, per bushel, 18c to 25c; broom corn, 2c to 4c per pound for poor to choice.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 1.01c; corn, No. 1 white, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 40c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 43c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; rye, 40c to 41c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 42c; clover seed, \$4.35 to \$4.40.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; barley, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 41c to 42c; pork, mess, \$9.25 to \$9.75.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 80c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c to 37c; butter, creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, Wash-

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